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Circulation Department ('Phone 38) before leaving the city.

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Protecting the Primaries.

It is well enough to direct attention to the fact that the State primaries to be held in August will be safeguarded against fraud by the law of the State. Section 1220 of Pollard's Code (Acts 1902-8-4. page 933) provides: "In all cases where, by its plan of organization, or otherwise, any political party in this State requires its candidates to be nominated by primary elections, such elections shall be conducted by the judges and clerks, or other officers designated by the proper committee or other proper authority of any such party, and, under such rules, regulations and requirements as may be prescribed in the plan adopted by such party, all laws intended to secure the regularity and purity of genera and local elections and to prevent and punish any corrupt practices in connec tion therewith and the penalties and punishments now or hereafter prescribed by law for such offences shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to all primary elections, whether the same be held under any statute law of this State or under a plan provided by some political party.'

It is also to be kept well in mind that the pure election law prohibiting the improper use of money in elections applies to primaries as well as to general elections.

Election officers, if any there be, who have it in mind to defeat the will of the people by dishonest methods of any kind whatsoever will be as much amenable to the law as though the same offence were committed in a regular election. The law applies to all elections alike.

By the way, section 122-p of the Code provides that "the cost of conducting elections under this chapter shall be paid by the countles and cities, respectively. When attention was first directed to this statute, soon after its enactment, it was contended by some that it applied to primary elections as well as to general elections. We believe that nobody se riously makes that contention now, it should apply to primary elections held by the leading political parties. That patch at the time and is still our contention. The primary is for the public welfare, and the countles and cities should pay the cost. Get the voters so instruct their candidates for the General Assembly. If this is not done, we fear the State primary in Virginia will be destroyed. Its fate is in the hands of the people.

The Threatened Boycott.

The dispatch from Pekin indicating tha the incipient boycotting of American goods by the powerful Chinese guilds had sprung from a misconception, and is to be cherked, will be a genuine relief to Criental shippers in this country. That the boyootting process had already begun te assume substantial and rather alarming proportions was evidenced by the uneasiness felt among those houses and trade associations most likely to be injured by it; and only a few days ago r committee, representing two of the largest industries in America waited upon the President with a view to removing the causes in which the embargo had had its source. These causes, in brief concerned themselves with Chinese dissatisfaction as to the treatment which certain non-laboring classes of their countrymen, exempt from the operation of the exclusion act, were receiving at the hands of the United States immigration officials. There appears to be evidence that this resentment was not without foundation, and that our inspectors have shown a tendency to receive exempted Chinese visitors-students, for example and merchants-with a discourtesy and harshness entirely unjustifiable. To the visiting delegation President Roosevelt replied that these facts had already been called to his attention, and that the immigration officers had received orders some weeks previously for the future to smend their manners.

It is a relief to be assured, we trust

unfortunate developments in this direction is now groundless. Of the absolute ability of the Chinese trades unions to put a theroughly full-grown boycott into effect there can be no doubt whatever, and it would be decidedly unpalatable to American manufacturers to have to sit idly by, through no fault of their own, while their erstwhile trade was being comfortably and profitably absorbed by Europeans or Japanese, Though the danger of so unwelcome a state of affairs now scems to be removed, the recent threat of it should be sufficient make one thing very plain indeed. The immigration regulations must be freed from the least trace of anything like hostility to such Chinese as do not fall strictly under the provisions of the exclusion act. Against Chinese out of the coolle class there should be no more discrimination than against desirable imneigrants of any other nationality, and both our regulations and the attitude of our inspectors should be in sympathy with this more equitable policy.

Japan's Opportunity.

There seems to be no doubt that the war in the East will now be brought to a close, provided only Japan does not make the terms of peace too severe It is too much to expect that Japan will not ask for any indemnity, for that is the established custom of nations, but it is a custom which would be more honored in the breach than in the observance, and the nations of the earth should set their faces against it. Wars of conques should not be tolerated in this civilized age, and a war indemnity is almost, as bad. Nation goes to war with nation for one purpose or another, and the conquering nation compels the other to give up certain territory or to pay ar enormous sum of money as the penalty bors should have a fight and, while the stronger had the weaker on the ground pummeling him, and when the weaker was crying for quarter, the stronge should require of him to give up his money or be heaten to death. We may talk as much as we please about diplo macy and the law of nations and all that, but that which is wrong as between individuals is wrong as between nations. There cannot be two standards of morals, one for individuals, one for nations, That which is individually wrong is collectively wrong.

The United States government set noble example in this respect in its wa with Spain. It is true that we required Spain to give up a few small Islanus near our coast, which were of no value to her and which she could well afford to lose, whereas it was in the interes of our peace that these islands should belong to us. It is true also that we required Spain to give up Cuba, but I was not for our benefit except so far as Spanish rule in Cuba was a menaco to the United States. After long years of patience, we decided that from every point of view Cuba should be free, and when we had driven Spain out and per formed certain necessary friendly services for the islanders, we set them up in a government of their own and bid them God-speed. It is true also that we required Spain to get out of the Philippines, for we could not have done otherwise in justice to the Filipinos and in justice to ourselves. But of our own accord we paid her the sum of \$20,000,00 by way of compensation, and results have shown that Spain was far better off with the money than with the island

as her possessions In short, although we soon whipped Spain into submission and had her where we could make the terms to suit our selves, we really exacted no war indemnity, although the war had cost us ir expenditures for the army and navy alone the sum of \$114,500,000.

Japan has made a brilliant fight and has accomplished all that she set out to accomplish, if we are to judge her by her own avowals. She declared at the outset that she had no intention of carrying on a war of conquest, but tha she was fighting simply and solely to check Russian aggression and invasion She has completely done this, and in making terms she should see to it that Russia does not compel her to wage an other war in the ruture for the same purpose. But it she should confine her self practically to these exactions and follow the example set by the United States in her war with Spain, making no demands for blood money, she would take the lead in national morality and magnanimity and would command the ad-miration and profound respect of the civilized world.

A Hint to the Railroads.

At commencement exercises at the Chi cago University the other day various gifts, great and small, to the institution were announced. Among these was the sum of \$4,200, received from various rail roads, the names of which were not given the fand to be used for a course of lec tures in railway instruction in the college of commerce and administration at the university.

Just what line of instruction will be given the young railroaders we know not perhaps instruction in scientific road building, but, whatever it is, it is evident that the rallway officials are beginning to see the necessity of educating men especially for service in railway manage ment generally, as it is necessary to teach boys in school for any life work,

The good roads problem, as applied to dirt roads, would be half solved already, if we had in every community men wh understand the scientific way of making roads and of expending the appropriations to the best advantage, Virginia will never have good roads until Virginians make up their minds to furnish the money to build them. But Virginians will never tax themselves to any great extent for road building until they are satisfied that the road fund will be expended by men who know what they are about. They are tired of paying out money on this account only to have it buried in the earth by men who are too often chosen according to their polit ical pull and not by virtue of any expert

knowledge in the art of road building.

afford to endow a chair at the Virginia Pelytechnic Institute or some other State institution for instruction in highway building, for no better feeders to the railroads can be devised than good dirt roads terminating at their stations. It tures in rallway construction.

The Commonwealth's Attorney

The Times-Dispatch is advocating the candidacy of no party man for the position of Commonwealth's Attorney, but we are very far from being indifferent to the subject, for there is no more important official in our city government than the Attorney for the Commonwealth It is for him not merely to prosecut criminals after they have been indicted, but in large part to apprehend and to report their offenses to the grand jury He must keep his eyes wide open and ascertain whether or not the law is being violated, and when he learns that there are infractions, he must put the grand jury on notice. Therefore, the Commonwealth's Attorney may do great harm in the community by being sloth ful, by shutting his eyes to law-breaking by failing for one cause or another to apprehend law-breakers and take initia proceedings against them.

Again, after there has been an indict ment and the accused has been brought to trial, the Commonwealth's Attorney must represent the interests of the State nd in the great majority of cases he is the only representative, and he is usually pitted against shrewd lawyers on the other side, who take advantage of every defect and technicality of the law to clear their clients. Therefore, if the State be not well represented by counsel, the State's interest will necessarily suf

A good Commonwealth's Attorney must be, first of all, a good lawyer, and voters should remember that in selecting such an officer, they are selecting an attorney to represent their interests, and they should be certainly as careful as they are in selecting an attorney to represent them in any individual suit at law But a good Commonwealth's Attorney must be more than a good lawyer. must be a man of character, of courage and of discretion. It goes without say ing that he must be incorruptible, but he must also have the courage to do his duty without fear or favoritism, and moreover, his courage must be tempered with intelligent discretion. With a good Commonwealth's Attorney, the people may be sure, at least, that criminals will be detected and brought into court, but with an incompetent or weak-heart ed attorney, many a criminal will escape prosecution. It is, therefore, of supreme importance to the good order and morality of the community that our Commonwealth's Attorney, whoever he may be, shall be qualified in all respects to stand between the general public and the criminal class and protect the public interest.

It is for the voters to decide which one of the candidates now offering is the one in all respects best qualified for the position, and it is a duty which they owe to themselves and to the community to select the best, without regard to favoritism. A conscientious voter will not bestow favors at the public expense.

Old Doctrine Revamped.

Years ago a Virginia drummer for a firm of tobacco manufacturers wrote his house" that they were asking him to do missionary work which was not at all to his liking. That they were asking him to convert the army of tobacco chewers to certain styles of tobacco, while other factories were leaving the chewers to their own taste and making plug and twist and "pancake" to suit. He added that if his "house" expected to sell tobacco, it must abandon the missionary theory and get down to business.

That, in different form, is the exact doctrine which Secretary Shaw preached If we secure the foreign trade, we must go after it and cater to it and make goods that the foreigners like. There is no "principle" involved in selling goods. We need not bother ourselves about converting the foreigner to our taste. We must find out what he wants and make it for him, make it better and cheaper and more to his taste than any other manufacturers in the world. If so, he will purchase from us by preference. We must cater to his taste, not try to make him cater to ours.

Mr. Shaw might also have remarked in passing that we must also make our trade laws to suit. We cannot expect the foreigners to buy from us if we exclude their goods by imposing a prohibitive tariff.

Race Separation.

The Rev. Alexander Mann, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, of Orange, N. J., who recently accepted the call to Trinity Church, Boston, preached his farewell sermon to his Orange congregation on Sunday, and in the course of his re marks advised the parish to undertake a more vigorous and aggressive work mong the negroes of that locality

Grace Church, although the most fashionable church in the Oranges, has many negro families on its register. Dr. Mann said that the thirty or forty negro communicants in Grace Church were among the best and most respected colored famil lies in the city. He said there were seventy negro children in the Sunday school and many in the sewing clases. Dr Mann said:

"It is perfectly evident to those who ave given thought to the matter that nder present day conditions no large work can be done among the colored peo-ble unless we have a church building for ple unless we have a church building for their exclusive use and benefit. I have no thought in what I say of drawing the 'color line.' I believe that the negro communicant will be as welcome to the altar of this church in the future as he has been in the past; but I am convinced that If we are to do anything more than to touch the border of this work we must have a separate church building, where our present negro members shall have the opportunity, under wise guidance, to work for and among their less favored brothers and sisters."

In Norther's communities where there In Northers' communities where there

in any community where there is a large black element, the negroes would naturally prefer to worship together in their own church,

In the South we have found complete would pay them quite as well, certainly. separation absolutely necessary to peace. Then renewest the face of the earth, as money expended for a course of lec- and friendly relationship between the Oh, that we could all remember races. Northern communities have taken the negroes into their schools and churches because they have very few of them to deal with, but our Northern brethren will find that as the negro population increases in any Northern city or section, and becomes large enough to be a factor, separation at the North will be as necessary as it is at the South.

Coming South. A State census is being taken in Iowa and the work of the enumerators is nearly completed. The whole State surprised, as well as greatly shocked, to discover from the advance reports of the census takers that there are very large losses of population in various localities, and that many countles and rural communities are showing diminutions that almost take the breath of Iowa folks when their attention is called to them. Some of the papers are expressing a fear that if the ratio of losses is kept up to the end the State may lose a member of Congress at the next decennial reapportionment of the House of Repre

These developments have taken newspaper men and the students of statistics so by surprise that they have not yet been able to intelligently account for the remarkable showing. One explanation that may be the correct one, is of interest in this region of the country, and that is that many rural lowans are seeking more salubrious climate and cheaper farming lands. It would be interesting to know how many of these are seeking homes in Virginia, and to what extent Virginia cheap lands are being adver tised to the people of that State of long winters and big snow storms.

Instruct for the Torrens System.

The Times-Dispatch and several other newspapers in Virginia have urged the voters to require their candidates for the General Assembly to pledge themselves in advance to enact a law giving the land owners of Virginia the benefit of the Torrens land registry system. Not only so, but those who are interested in secing this measure adopted should select candidates known to be at heart favorable to it, and, preferably, candidates who are champions of the system and who are prepared to advocate it intelligently before the General Assembly. This system of land registration is no untried exper-iment. It has been thoroughly tested in various States of this Union and in other lands, and has proven to be all that its friends claim for it. The best proof of its efficiency is that wherever it has been tried it has grown steadily in popularity and become established. We ought by all means to have this system established in Virginia, and the way for the people to get it is to choose as their representatives in the next General Assembly men who will stand for it and vote for it.

An Example of Southern Chivalry.

An editorial article recently appearing in The Times-Dispatch on Southern chivalry has attracted some attention. We spoke especially of the chivalry of other But Southern chivalry is by no means a thing of the past. It has recently been illustrated in the attitude of the South towards President Rousevelt. reasons which 'need' not now be mentioned, the Southern people once turned against Mr. Roosevelt. But they now feel that they misjudged him, and as the President's good qualities appear more and more, the Southern people turn to him in admiration and good will and make chivalrous acknowledgments. North frequently alludes to what it calls "prejudice." Granting that Southern there is such a thing, the North may learn from this incident that Southern chivalry is greater.

The Glory of the Trinity.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "The glory of the Lord shall endure forever; the Lord shall rejoice in His works. I will sing unto the Lord as long as I live; I will sing praise to my God while I have my being."—Ps., clv: 31-33. How far shall we have to go to find

ourselves face to face with God? Not very far, for St. Paul says: "God is no far from every one of us, for in Him we live and move and have our being." In God, the ever blessed Trinity, Father Son and Holy Ghost, we, and not we only, but every living thing, lives and moves and has its being. So it is, strange as it may seem, and two feannot make it

You fancy God far off somewhere beyond the stars and suns, But know, that the heaven of heavens cannot contain Him. Rather (and in the deepest sense) He contains them. For in God, sun and stars, and all the hosts of heaven, "live and move and have their being." And it God destroyed them all, at this very moment, and the whole universe became once more nothing, still God would remain, neither greater nor less, neither stronger nor weaker, neither, richer nor poorer than He was before.

For He is the self-existent "I Am." He is the Infinite, whom nothing, however vast or strong, can comprehend. He takes in and limits all things, giving to each thing form and life according to its law. If they be rational creatures (as we are), they will feel after the Lord and find Him. If they be irrational creatures, like animals and plants mountains and streams, clouds and tempests, sun and stars, they may still serve God's gracious purpose in the economy of His world.

Therefore everything you see thought from God, an action of God's, a message to you from God. You can neither look at the glorious sun, nor the grass beneath your feet, without being brought face to face with God, the ever blessed Trinity. For the tiniest gnat which dances in the sun was conceived by God the Father, in whose eternal boson rise the ideas and patterns of all things. on good authority, that anxiety as regard. The railroads of Virginia could well are few neg oes the colored people may past, present and to come, It was created

made all things, and without whom noth ing is made. It is kept alive by God, Holy Spirit, the Lord and giver of life. of whom it is written: "Thou forth Thy spirit; they are created, and

Oh, that we could all remember this And when we walk across the field, or sail out on the deep, if we only had the wisdom to feel and say: "Whither, O God can I so from Thy presence? Whither can I flee from Thy spirit?'

Then there would be no danger of our being ungodly, irreligious, undevout. But oh, blind and heedless that we are! Day after day we live, without a thought of God's wisdom, God's power, God's glory. God's goodness!

It is not in great things only, but in the very smallest that the greatest glory of the Trinity is seen. Think of the wisdom and power which pan make the smallest animal as perfect in all its organs as the hugest elephant. And not only make these tiny living things, butmore wonderful still-make them make themselves! For what is growth but a thing making itself?

The more you enquire what it really is, how it came to be as it is, how i, got where it is, you will be led away questions, which may well make you dizzy, so strange, so vast, so truly miracu creature upon earth.

And when you consider that upon ever flower and insect, generation after gen eration of them since the world was made, the ever blessed Trinity has beer at work; God, the Father, conceiving each thing in His eternal mind; God, the Son, creating it and putting it into th world, each thing according to its law of life: God, the Holy Ghost, inspiring it thrive after its kind; what can any ra tional man do but bow his head and worship in adoring silence Him who sits mon the throne of the universe?

Let us, then, to-day join our feeb oices to that great hymn of praise which ascends forever to the Triune God, from suns and stars, clouds and beasts and birds, and every living thing giving Him thanks for His great glory "O, all ye works of the Lord, bless y the Lord; praise Him and magnify Him forever. O, ye holy and humble men of heart, bless ye the Lord; praise Him and magnify Him forever!"

At a banquet in New York the other night in honor of ex-Ambassador Choate that gentleman made a speech, in which he said, in effect, that until Mr. John Hay went out of the country for his health and the President took foreign affairs in his own hands, the ministers amhassadors and consuls had never given Mr. Roosevelt credit "for being his ow diplomatist." They had believed with the Hay worshippers that whenever anything worthy of mention had been a complished in diplomatic dealings with foreign countries, "Hay did it." We have always had a lurking suspicion that Mr. Hay was getting a good deal of credit that did not belong to him, and it is probable that Mr. Roosevelt's vigorous and timely dealing with the Russian Japanese matter in the absence of Mr. Hay, and without his assistance, knowledge or consent, will open the eyes of great many Hay worshippers cutside of the diplomatic circle.

Since Governor Douglas has indicated his desire to return to his Brockton show shop and leave politicians to run the politics of Massachusetts, the Democrats of that dyed-in-the-wool Republican State have been casting about for unother candidate for gubernatorial honors, and names suggested are very numerous Among others that of Hon. Matthew C. D. Borden was prominently mentioned. For some reason Mr. Borden's name was received with much favor, and for a day or two he looked like a winner and perhaps would have continued to hold first place on the track had not two discoveries been made. First, it was learned that Mr. Borden was not a Democrat, but a Republican; and, second, that he was not a citizen of Massachu setts. Bay State Democrats evidently need to take a party census and to study it well in order that they may not in future run so much risk selves ridiculous.

Philadelphia is unaugurating numerous reforms since its recent awakening and it may in time run the reform idea in the ground. The latest, is an effort to regulate news boys, a pretty heavy undertaking we should say. The propo sition, which meets with the cordin sympathy of Mayor Weaver, is to keep the newspaper venders off the streets late at night and to permit only boys of certain educational and physical qualifications to sell papers at any time.

Certainly, let us have the Republean convention. The delegates do not handle quite as much money as do the bankers who have been with us, but they spend what they do handle right freely at convention times.

With the gardens already full of vegetables, blackherries rapidly ripening and the watermelons getting ready to smile on the vine, old Virginia is entirely independent of the meat and bread trusts for a while, anyhow.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean declares with emphasis that it will think more of President Roosevelt's new found Virginia simplicity when it learns authoritatively that "he did not hurry off to the capital

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or Wharves, Bridges, Tresties, erricks, Large Buildings and other ork requiring Southern LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE. acres, we carry the LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE, nd we respectfully solicit a shar-of your patronage.

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Richmond, Va.

HEAVY TIMBERS

be gathered into the white churches, but by God, the Son, by whom the Father from his country home the other morning without splitting kindling to last until return. It is a small matter, course, but men are finally judged by little things like this."

The peace business being dition, the President's next visit to his Virginia home will be longer, and he will bring his knitting along with him. The neighbors will have a chunk of fire ready n case he and Mrs. R. should again forget the matches.

Mr. Cleveland's first day in the table building in New York brought the dwellers therein to a sudden realization of the fact that he had not come to play figurehead.

Washington is the place and August the time for the Russian and Japanese peace plenipotentiaries to meet. Now the diplomats will furnish the ice necessary to avoid a hot time.

Let us hope The Hingue will not feel unkindly toward us for putting up Wash-ington to rob her of a bit of her glory as a roosting place for the dove of peace. bankers just how he proposes to hop over

sufficiently to do the turtle swimming act towards the shore. /

his announcement did not cost him \$1,500 as a starter.

Oregon's whipping posts for beaters are doing business right along, and thus Oregon's need of them is made annarent

Governor Douglas intimates that he cares not who guides the destinles of a nation so long as he may make its shoes, The housing of the crop of baccalau-

girl graduates has been about completed. If they will give Oyama just a little more time he will largely increase the Czar's burning anxiety for peace. Legislative candidates have only

reate sermons and addresses and sweet

more days in which to line up at the start pole for the primary handicap. June can make up much of the lost

average of heat in the fifteen days remaining to its credit. Oyama to Linevitch: "Diplomacy

blowed; let's fight it out on these lines." The campaign and the weather are neck and neck in the race for the torrid pole. The cruel wars in Manchuria and

Hampton Roads will soon be over.

RHYMESFORTODAY

That'll Do, Mr. James. (Henry James is talking to sweet graduates on purity of speech.)

Perhaps 'tis true they know too much Philosophy, hard fact and such, Philosophy, hard fact and such, So that their learning irritates Us who have got no heed for dates; Perchance our jealous nature blames High educated Sues and Mames,

Yet did we hate—
Oh, spare that fate—
Of speech like Mr. Henry James

Quoth James: A vicious crime, I ween, Is this—to let on what you mean;
The page that's consummate and deep yields not its soul te fools or sheep.
Nor would I trade a tinker's dam For sentence that will diagram; Hence wrap the thought, however thi (The very thinnest suit these games), In shimmering language out and in, To raise a mighty verbal din; Break polysyllables to flames, Through which, indeed,

Few can proceed To catch the thought of Henry James.

"Don't say 'it's hot,'" eries James

"Don't say 'It's not,
abrupt;
"Such talk's inane and more—corrupt;
Connate that heat, and * * watch * *
gleam, rays,
Translucent, flitering past amaze,
Ilumine quile too wonderfully our days.
To calor * * it? * * The pronoun's good,
Were it whole—sweetly understood—
The neathly, nestling pangs, gay shames,
Bright bells of perfidies or fames * * *
You see? * My best * *

I throw my chest

I throw my chest

And talk, That's me, That's Henry
James."

H. S. H.

From Virginia Sanctums.

The Norfolk Ledger remarks:
The orator's medal of the Jefferson society at the University of Virginia was won this year by John Shishmanian, of Turkey, which shows that the hot air supply knows no national boundary line.

The Bristol Courier says; By hundreds the gray-haired men of the Old South, who fought its battles in the sixtles, are passing over the dark and voiceless river. The annual reunion period, with all the pleasant memories it may revive, is not allogether suggestive of the joyful side of life.

The Staunton Spectator has this to say

The Staunton Spectator has this to say of the new Virginia citizen and his home surroundings:

President Roosevelt has bought a small farm, as a kind of rural retreat, near Red Hill, in Albemarie county, where he can go and be entirely free from molestation by the madding crowd, meuning thereby the office-seekers. The people of Virginia are glad to welcome him to their State. The President has been happy in selecting his home so near the spot where other Presidents made theirs, when in after years, looking from Monwhen in after years, looking from Mon-ticello, the traveler will point to the location of the home of Madison, of Monroe and Roosevelt.

Some Huge Salaries,

James H. Hyde's \$125,000 salary drawn from
the Equitable Company and its barnacles, has
called attention to the enormous aums paid
to olicers of all the big insurance companies.
First, second and third vice-presidents of all
the big companies receive more money than
the President of the United States for a year's
work and they are not obliged to entertain
half so lavishly. Revertheless, most of them
are doing fairly well in the matter of living
and spending money.

Ancient Butter, A large lump of butter has been found buried in an Irish bog. No one knows how old it is It is thought that it is at least 100 years old possibly ten centuries. The butter is said to but in excellent condition.

World's Diamond Fields. The world's diamond production summed up shows that India has produced 10,000,000 carats. Brazil 12,000,000. Africa 57,000,000. All the dismonds in the world uncut would have a value of 180,000,000.

A ONE DAY STAND "DAILY" NEWSPAPER

The most audacious newspaper of modern days is one that made its appearance in Greensboro, N. C., yesterday morning under the editorial management of that wonderful genius. Al. Fairbrother. Mr. wonderful genius, Al. Fairbrother, Mr. Fairbrother is already the owner and gole editor of a unique scini-monthly publication, which goes by the appropriate name of "Everything." But running a semi-monthly, although it is everything, does not keep Mr. Fairbrother busy. And so he has gotten out a daily, with a double-bargeled name and a purpose, which purpose being accomplished in a day, and the wonderful paper having no other purpose in view, died of its own accord on the day of its birth. It was born for that end. All this needs explanation, and as the "Daily Tar Hoel and Industrial on the day of its meds explanation, and that end. All this needs explanation, and as the "Daily Tar Heel and Industrial as the "Daily Tar Heel and dend lo-day," born yesterday and dend lo-day, the same, it may is not here to furnish the same, it may be appreciated by the friends of the de-ceased if The Times-Dispatch would do

ingion to rob her of a bit of her glory as a roosting place for the dove of peace.

But the honorable Secretary of the Treasury did not explain to the Virginia bankers just how he proposes to hop over that defloit of many millions.

When a ship turns turtle, the men on board would be glad to turn turtle also, claims to have agents in New York buyclaims to have agents in New York buy-ing first-class plants and arranging for up-to-date telegraphic news service The bankers managed to leave considerable loose change in circulation in Richmond, change that was not here before they came.

"Bob" Taylor is a candidate for the United States Senate in Tennessee, and the other states of the States Senate in Tennessee, and the other is to be the "Industrial News," by ex-Senator Marion Butter.

The alleged owners and the friends of the two promised papers have been threatening for so long to bring the sheets.

out, and have so long failed to keep their promises, the people of Greensboro and all that part of North Carolina, who have been anxious to see the fight between the two factions get into their respective papers, had lost their patience and were growling mightly. Fairbrother came to the rescue and undertook to relieve the wrought up feelings of the populace for one day by producing the promised papers as Siamese twins, and the one and only issue of the "Dally Tar Heel" and "Industrial News" came out even before promise yesterday morning.

ing.
With this explanation, the reader's attention is asked to a few extracts from this one-day stand attraction. In his salutatory, after explaining as best he could why he was there, Editor Fair-

could why he was there, Editor Fair-brother says:

"As to our mission: We come in re-sponse to ten thousand invitations. Our policy will be all things to all men-always with a weather eye as to where the chips fall. We have ample capital to produce the paper—in fact, have paid for its production—and as it is a child of the night, like Jonah's gourd, after to-day it will be no more. to-day it will be no more.

"To the citizens of Gregosbore, who have subscribed for the single edition, and to the business men who bought all the space we asked them to buy, we return thanks, and make this bow, which is a double header, answering for our en-trance and exit."

In another part of the salutatory the

In another part of the same deditor says:

"While we did not go to New York to see if there were any type on the market; while we did not journey to Washington and other places to secure a telegraphic report, it will be seen that we this morning hand you' a paper as neat typographically as newspapers can be constructed, and as to telegraphic information our front page is a panorama of the entire world. We do not information our front page is a pano-rama of the entire world. We do not want to boast, but we will suggest that we are willing that our telegraphic re-port, for fullness, for completeness and general interest, compares with any re-port of any newsgathering agency in the world, and we assure our readers that it didn't take a franchise to secure it."

The salutatory writer might have added that his "telegraph reports" did not re

quire a wire either.
In another part of the short-lived jour-

In another part of the short-lived journal is to be found this statement:

"As announced on the editorial page of this paper, we have not come to stay. We just play a one-day stand as the show people put it—but be it known if necessary we can print some more. All we are doing is relieving the great pressure which was on in 'our midst.'

"If any one tries to start a paper and falls, we may again come to the rescue. All we have done in this case has been purely a labor of love—the advertisers nobly contributing the net cost of production."

nobly contributing the duction."

The one-day paper was spley from bottom to top, and five thousand copies sold like hot cakes. The ten columns of live advertisements were paid for at high rates, and that was the only feature about the enterprise that was not a joke. The people enjoyed the joke, and Fairbrother made a good thing out of it—for one day.

The Cotton Outlook.

"Europe will never grow cotton by "Europe will never grow cotton, by resolution."—Atlanta Constitution, And it may be added that Southern farmers will never succeed in reducing the cotton acreege by that method.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Southern farmers are waking up to that fact. A good many of them have disregarded it, however, and it remained for excessive rains and the boll weevil to come to the rescue.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Herald.

Philippine Cities.

There are four towns in the Philippines with a population exceeding 10,000 each, and thirty-five with a population exceeding 5,000. Manila is the only incorporated city in the islands, and its inhabitants number 219,928.

"Only a Cough"

If neglected may become chronic and lead to bronchial allments or consumption. Dr. David's Cough Syrup is a cold and cough nipper, it is no experiment, it has been tried and tested by thousands of sufferers and never found wanting, when taken for old coughs, new coughs, night coughs and all forms of bronchial affections. It is a cough syrup that is used by hundreds of families exclu-sively. Sold everywhere,

Large Bottle 25c

OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO.,

Richmond, - Virginia.